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(54) **METHOD OF PRESERVING FOOD OR THE LIKE IN NONFROZEN STATE IN THE TEMPERATURE  
ZONE BELOW ICING POINT**

**VERFAHREN ZUR ERHALTUNG VON LEBENSMITTELN UND DERGLEICHEN IN EINEM  
UNGEFRORENEN ZUSTAND IN EINEM TEMPERATURBEREICH UNTER DEM GEFRIERPUNKT  
PROCEDE POUR LA CONSERVATION D'ALIMENTS OU AUTRES PRODUITS DU MEME GENRE  
NON CONGELES DANS LA PLAGE DE TEMPERATURES INFERIEURE AU POINT DE  
CONGELATION**

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- **PATENT ABSTRACTS OF JAPAN vol. 010, no. 144 (C-349), 27 May 1986 & JP 61 005745 A (SANYO DENKI KK;OTHERS: 01), 11 January 1986,**
- **FOOD AND DEVELOPMENT, (12. 1990), Vol. 25, No. 12, RIKIMARU HAYASHI et al., "Pressure Application to the Antifrozen Storage and Defrosting of Food - Centering on the Thinking Way", pages 8-10.**

**EP 0 815 746 B1**

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**Description****TECHNICAL FIELD**

5 [0001] This invention relates to a method for the non-frozen preservation of food in a temperature zone below the freezing point, and more particularly, the present invention is a method for preserving perishable food in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, and relates to a non-frozen preservation method for perishable food in which a slow cooling treatment for putting said perishable food in a non-frozen state below the freezing point is combined with a stepped temperature elevation treatment for elevating the temperature of the perishable food in  
 10 said non-frozen state to room temperature, which makes it possible to maintain perishable food in a favorable non-frozen state in a temperature zone below the freezing point, and also makes it possible to maintain the effect and characteristics of the non-freezing treatment and to restore the food favorably to room temperature, and relates to the temperature elevation method therefore.

**BACKGROUND ART**

15 [0002] In the course of extended basic and applied research into the preservation and processing of various perishable foodstuffs, biological tissue, in a low temperature zone below 0 °C, the inventors established so-called "super CFP (Controlled Freezing Point; CFP means the temperature zone between 0 °C and freezing point of a food and super CFP means the temperature zone between freezing point and breaking point of it." preservation and processing techniques characterized in that various perishable foodstuffs are preserved and processed in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, and have previously succeeded in developing methods for preserving various perishable foods under such super CFP conditions, as well as methods for preserving and processing vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable foods by utilizing super-cold water. As a result of research into these methods, the inventors  
 20 discovered that it is possible to keep just-harvested vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable foods at a high level of freshness during their storage by subjecting said perishable food to a cooling treatment under specific super-cold conditions in a non-freezing region below the freezing point. The inventors also discovered that these methods are extremely useful especially as methods for preserving and processing vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food.

30 [0003] In general, among the various foods, it is particularly important for vegetables and fruits, being natural products, to be fresh, just as with seafood. The continuous maintenance of freshness and quality are considered vital throughout the course of distribution, from the place where these foods are produced to the market, and from the market to the place of sale.

35 [0004] Thus, the ideal way to supply products in a fresh and high-quality form would be via a "cold chain" that comprises specific low-temperature conditions, from the production stage (the site of harvest) to the consumption stage. In actual practice, however, the preservation conditions are often less than adequate along the distribution channels, which is due to distribution cost considerations, low-temperature preservation technology limitations, and so on.

40 [0005] As the mass production and mass consumption of foods becomes increasingly common, consumer needs are becoming more diverse, and many different types of product are appearing on the market in response to this diversification. This has been accompanied by a trend in which consumers demand products of lower cost and higher quality. There is also growing interest in natural foods when it comes to vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food, which has created a strong demand for high-quality products that are fresh and high in nutritional value.

45 [0006] As mentioned above, vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food are harvested and produced in many different locations as agricultural and marine products, and in most cases reach the consumer after first going through a market and a retail outlet, so even today, with all of our sophisticated technology for preserving said perishable food, it is still quite difficult to maintain that fresh-picked or fresh-caught flavor and freshness over an extended period. For instance, even if the distribution time could be specially shortened to ensure a good state of preservation, the cost at the current time would be tremendous, and except for some high-end products, this would be an impractical method for the general distribution of perishable foods.

50 [0007] Low-temperature preservation methods, low-temperature preservation equipment, low-temperature transportation technology, used in the course of distribution have been studied from various angles in the past in an effort to improve this situation even a little, and the result up to this point has been the development of widely diverse techniques. Typical Examples of these are Controlled Atmosphere storage and Modified Atmosphere storage (Shokuhin Ryutsu Gijutsu, Vol. 22, No. 11 (1993)), although various other methods have also been developed and improvements made.  
 55 Still, there is generally a precipitous decline in the freshness of perishable foods immediately after their harvest, just as with the decrease in freshness in the course of distribution. Specifically, with fruits and vegetables, there is a rapid decomposition of useful components such as vitamin C and other nutrients, chlorophyll, and so on, and with seafood, there is a decrease in the K value (an index of freshness) caused by the rapid decomposition of ATP, and since these

and other deteriorations in quality inevitably occur, unless some new technique is developed that will allow such decreases in freshness immediately after harvest to be reliably suppressed, it will remain impossible to maintain a state of high freshness close to that immediately after harvest.

[0008] In the following documents which issue from the inventors of the present invention, there is no disclosure of a control cooling rate as disclosed in the present invention. The documents are:

JP 56-36887, B1 refers to a method for preserving food and vegetable at a temperature higher than their freezing points.

JP,03-47034, A discloses low temperature preservation of perishable food by rapidly cooling from normal temperature to 1-2°C higher than freezing point and afterwards at a cooling rate of -0.1 to -0.5°C every 5 to 24h to a temperature before the supercooling fracture point thereof.

JP, 05-161449, A reveals a method for precooling fruit and vegetable by cooling approximately to the freezing point and chilling to a supercooling break temperature at a rate of -5°C/1h to -0.5°C/24h. Rikimaru Hayashi et al. "Pressure Application to the Antifrozen Storage and Defrosting of Food - centering on the Thinking Way", Food and Development (12.1990), Vol. 25, no. 12, p.8-10 relates to a method of preservation under high pressure.

#### DESCRIPTION OF THE INVENTION

[0009] With the foregoing in mind, the inventors conducted painstaking investigation aimed at the development of a new technique that would be better than the above-mentioned prior art, and that would especially make it possible to maintain vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food in their high state of freshness immediately after harvest. In the course of this investigation, they turned their attention to a method in which vegetables, fruits, seafood, or other such food is subjected to a cooling treatment under specific super-cold conditions, and arrived at the present invention upon succeeding at establishing a novel slow conditioning technique, with which it is possible to simply and reliably maintain perishable food in a favorable non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, as a basic technology for reliably achieving a non-frozen state of food in said non-freezing region below the freezing point.

[0010] Specifically, an object of the present invention is to provide a method for the non-frozen preservation of perishable food, which makes it possible to keep vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food at a high level of freshness without causing any decrease in freshness or deterioration in quality, and to provide a slow cooling method and means with which it is possible to simply and reliably achieve a non-frozen state for food in the temperature zone below the freezing point.

[0011] A further object of the present invention is to provide a method for manufacturing food in a non-frozen state below the freezing point by utilizing the above-mentioned non-frozen preservation method, and a product of this method.

[0012] A still further object of the present invention is to provide a method for preserving perishable food at a high level of freshness, with which it is possible to keep vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food in a non-freezing region below the freezing point for an extended period without the food losing the freshness it had immediately after harvest.

[0013] Another object of the present invention is to provide a slow conditioning technique for favorably controlling the temperature conditions in said non-freezing region, the temperature conditions for restoring the food to room temperature, in a method for preserving perishable food in a non-frozen state in the non-freezing region below the freezing point.

[0014] Specifically, an object of the present invention is to provide a method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point of said food, which comprises rapidly cooling the food from room temperature to close to said freezing point, and then slowly cooling the food at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour to below said freezing point to keep the food in the non-frozen state in a low temperature zone 0.1 to 10°C below said freezing point.

[0015] The second embodiment of the present invention is a method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point of said food according to the invention, wherein the method comprises elevating the temperature of the food to said freezing point or to 0.5 to 1.0°C over said freezing point at a predetermined time and in a predetermined cycle.

[0016] The third embodiment of the present invention is a method for elevating to room temperature the temperature of the food kept in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point by the method according to the invention, which comprises elevating the temperature of the food at a gradual temperature elevation rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour to close to the freezing point, and then, elevating the temperature of the food from the freezing point of the food to room temperature.

[0017] The fourth embodiment of the present invention is a method for manufacturing non-frozen water in a temper-

ature zone below the freezing point thereof by the method defined in the invention, wherein the water is pretreated by means of a microfilter to remove impurities in the water.

**[0018]** The fifth embodiment of the present invention is a method for manufacturing food kept in a non-frozen state below the freezing point thereof by the method defined in the invention, wherein the food is cooled by means of a slow cooling treatment at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour under predetermined pressurization conditions.

**[0019]** The sixth embodiment of the present invention is a method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point thereof according to the invention, which comprises irradiating the food with far infrared rays, microwaves or static electricity, and optionally vibrating the food in a temperature zone above a breaking point of a supercooled state of the food at a predetermined time and in a predetermined cycle to stabilize the supercooled state below the freezing point.

**[0020]** The seventh embodiment of the present invention is a method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point thereof according to the invention, wherein the food packaged or covered with a packaging material of a synthetic resin, paper or a biological material; or with the packaging material coated with glycerol as ice nucleation inhibiting substance, a glycoprotein, or gelatine as ice crystal growth inhibiting substance; or with a cover film of these substances, is cooled in a specific low temperature region.

**[0021]** The eighth embodiment of the present invention is a method for keeping a non-frozen state of only inner cells of a food of an animal or vegetable material below the freezing point thereof, which comprises adopting the food kept in a non-frozen state by the method defined in the invention, and breaking a supercooled state of the food by rapid freezing treatment below the freezing point to obtain the outer cells of the food frozen, and the inner cells in a non-frozen state.

**[0022]** The ninth embodiment of the present invention is a method for manufacturing a frozen food from a food kept in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point thereof, which comprises adopting the food kept in a non-frozen state by the method defined in the invention, and breaking a supercooled state of the food by rapid freezing treatment below the freezing point to obtain the food frozen.

**[0023]** The invention can be carried out in cooling equipment furnished with control apparatus for automatically temperature controlling the temperature conditions specified for the invention. As will be indicated, such equipment can be provided with pressurization, irradiation or vibration systems of particular embodiments of the invention.

**[0024]** Another embodiment of the present invention is a method for manufacturing non-frozen water in a temperature zone below the freezing point by the above method, wherein a flow rate of 0.1 to 2000 m/min is imparted to the raw material water in the course of the cooling step to inhibit the formation of ice nuclei and the growth of ice crystals in the raw material water preferably.

**[0025]** Still another embodiment of the present invention is a method for pre-thawing a frozen food and obtaining a high-quality thawed food while raising the temperature in stages at suitable times, wherein the food is gradually thawed with suppressed damage to the cells or tissue while the temperature is raised in stages after gradual thawing while the non-frozen components in the frozen food are maintained in a supercooled state (1 to 10 °C below the freezing point).

**[0026]** The present invention will now be described in further detail.

**[0027]** As mentioned above, the present invention is a method for preserving food (such as vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable foods, as well as foods composed of animal or vegetable materials, various processed foods, food raw materials, raw material water, animal or vegetable biological materials, biological tissue, and so on) in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, and relates to a non-frozen preservation method for food, which comprises relatively rapidly cooling the food (within from 1 to 30 minutes or a few hours) from room temperature to close to the freezing point of said perishable food, and then slowly cooling the food at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5 °C/hour to below the freezing point. The "method for preserving food in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point" referred to in the present invention means, for example, a preservation method comprising the transition of various foods to a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point by subjecting the food to a super-slow cooling treatment by a stepped cooling process in the presence or absence of a freezing point depressant, a component having a freezing point depressing action, or a component having the same effect (super CFP preservation method ("super CFP" is a registered trademark)). Regardless of the treatment method or means thereof, any method that has the same effect as said method shall be similarly considered. In this case, it goes without saying that there are no particular restrictions on the type and usage form of the freezing point depressant, the component having a freezing point depressing action.

**[0028]** According to investigation conducted by the inventors, it was generally extremely difficult in the past to keep a food in a non-frozen state in a temperature zone below the freezing point, but due to the above-mentioned slow conditioning technique, it is possible to keep a food in a non-frozen state in a temperature zone below the freezing point both simply and reliably. With the present invention, it is possible to expand said non-freezing region below the freezing point (super CFP region) regardless of the type of food. The present invention can be applied especially favorably to vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable food, but is not limited to these, and can also be

applied to fermented foods, processed foods, food raw materials, intermediate products, cooked foods, animal or vegetable biological materials, biological tissue (cells or tissue from animals or plants). In the present invention, any method may be employed to subject the food to a cooling treatment in a temperature zone in the non-freezing region below the freezing point as long as a relatively rapid cooling treatment can be carried out in a low-temperature region below 0°C, and as long as a slow cooling treatment to below the freezing point at 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour, and preferably 0.01 to 0.4 °C/hour, can be carried out, and no particular restrictions are imposed on this method, but a method in which the cooling is accomplished by cooling equipment furnished with a control apparatus for automatically controlling the temperature conditions (an automatic temperature control apparatus) is a favorable example thereof.

**[0029]** When a perishable food is subjected to a cooling treatment by the above-mentioned rapid cooling treatment and slow cooling method, the perishable food is favorably cooled gradually below the freezing point, so that the perishable food is stable in the non-freezing region below the freezing point without freezing, and is maintained in a favorable non-frozen state. Furthermore, investigation on the part of the inventors has revealed that when the above-mentioned slow cooling treatment conditions and process are not employed, that is, when a slow cooling treatment involving cooling at a gradual rate of 0.01 to 0.5 °C /hour to below the freezing point is not performed, it is difficult to maintain a food in a non-frozen state in the temperature zone below the freezing point, and the stated objects cannot be achieved.

**[0030]** In the present invention, the food is introduced into a non-freezing region below the freezing point, and kept in a low temperature zone 0.1 to 10°C below the freezing point, and then preserved in this low temperature zone for between several hours and several months, but since the favorable range of said low temperature zone varies considerably with the type and properties of the food, it should be question. Examples will now be given of the freezing points of various foods, and the non-freezing regions below said freezing points (super CFP regions), investigated on the basis of the above-mentioned slow conditioning technique of the present invention.

**[0031]** Super CFP regions for various foods:

Food or the like	Freezing point (°C )	Super CFP region(°C )
<b>Vegetables</b>		
Tomato	-0.9	-0.9 to -5.0
Onion	-1.1	-1.1 to -6.0
Peas	-1.1	-1.1 to -6.5
Cauliflower	-1.1	-1.1 to -7.0
Potato	-1.7	-1.7 to -13.0
Sweet potato	-1.9	-1.9 to -15.0
Asparagus	-0.6	-0.6 to -5.0
White onion	-0.8	-0.8 to -6.0
Lettuce	-0.2	-0.2 to -4.0
Radish	-0.8	-0.8 to -6.0
<b>Fruits</b>		
Persimmon	-2.1	-2.1 to -15.5
Apple	-1.5	-1.5 to -15.0
Lemon	-2.2	-2.2 to -18.0
Cherry	-2.4	-2.4 to -18.0
Asian pear	-1.5	-1.5 to -15.0
Strawberry	-0.9	-0.9 to -6.0
Fig	-2.4	-2.4 to -17.5
Peach	-0.9	-0.9 to -7.5
Blueberry	-1.3	-1.3 to -15.0
Apricot	-1.1	-1.1 to -13.0
<b>Seafood</b>		
Blowfish	-1.5	-1.5 to -15.5
Horse mackerel	-1.5	-1.5 to -15.5
Mackerel	-1.5	-1.5 to -15.5
Sardine	-2.0	-2.0 to -18.0

(continued)

Food or the like	Freezing point (°C )	Super CFP region(°C )
<b>Seafood</b>		
Cod	-1.2	-1.2 to -15.0
Yong yellowtail	-1.2	-1.2 to -15.0
Sole	-1.2	-1.2 to -15.0
Snow crab	-2.2	-2.2 to -18.0
Scallop	-2.2	-2.2 to -18.0
<b>Animal products</b>		
Beef	-1.7	-1.7 to -18.0
Pork	-1.4	-1.4 to -15.0
Chicken	-1.3	-1.3 to -15.0
Milk	-0.5	-0.5 to -8.0
Butter	-2.2	-2.2 to -19.5
Cheese	-8.3	-8.3 to -25.0
<b>Processed foods</b>		
Pickles	-3.0	-3.0 to -18.0
Fermented soybeans	-3.1	-3.1 to -18.0
Salted squid	-5.3	-5.3 to -20.0
Bread	-5.0	-5.0 to -20.0
Beer	-2.8	-2.8 to -17.0

**[0032]** Of the food that is the subject of the present invention, vegetables, fruits, animal products, seafood, and other such perishable food may be any ordinary vegetables, fruits, animal products, or seafood, and the present invention is applicable regardless of the type thereof. In addition to these, the "perishable food" referred to in the present invention also encompasses fresh flowers, medicinal herbs, rice bran and other grains, nuts, and other such foods, as well as fresh plants related to these, and so on. When the present invention is utilized to keep a perishable food fresh, it is important that this perishable food be treated as soon after its harvest as possible. This permits an effective suppression of the decrease in freshness of perishable food that inevitably occurs immediately after harvest, namely, with fruits and vegetables, the rapid decomposition of useful components such as vitamin C and other nutrients, chlorophyll, and so on, and with seafood, the decrease in the K value (an index of freshness) caused by the rapid decomposition of ATP, and other such deteriorations in quality. Herein, "immediately after harvest" means the stage immediately after harvest at the site where the perishable food is harvested or produced, but since the decrease in freshness immediately after harvest varies greatly with the type of perishable food, the season of harvest, and other factors, the timing of the cooling preservation treatment should be suitably determined according to the perishable food in question. In general, the above-mentioned cooling preservation treatment should be carried out within a few hours after harvest. Furthermore, the present invention is not limited to a perishable food immediately after harvest, and of course can also be applied similarly to a perishable food at a suitable point in the distribution process, or to a perishable food at the consumption stage.

**[0033]** To put the perishable food in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, it is preferable to perform the treatment at the site of harvest or production, but it is also possible, for example, to load the food onto a truck or the like equipped with cooling equipment and ship it to the treatment site, and it is also possible to treat the perishable food where large-scale cooling equipment is located.

**[0034]** With the present invention, a perishable food that has just been harvested is subjected to a cooling preservation treatment under the above-mentioned super-cold conditions in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, which makes it possible to effectively suppress the decrease in freshness of perishable food that occurs immediately after harvest, namely, with fruits and vegetables, the rapid decomposition of useful components such as vitamin C and other nutrients, chlorophyll, and so on, and with seafood, the decrease in the K value (an index of freshness) caused by the rapid decomposition of ATP, and other such deteriorations in quality, and also makes it possible to supply perishable food with high levels of freshness and quality that could not be obtained with a conventional preservation method.

**[0035]** Furthermore, according to investigation on the part of the inventors, even when a perishable food that has undergone a cooling treatment as mentioned above is thereafter maintained in an ordinary preservation state, the

decrease in freshness will still be markedly suppressed, and it will be possible to maintain a high level of freshness simply and reliably by means of said cooling treatment.

[0036] With the present invention, in the above-mentioned method for preserving a food in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, it is also possible to maintain the food simply and favorably in a non-frozen state by adding a step in which the temperature is elevated to the freezing point or to between 0.5 and 1.0 °C over said freezing point at a rate of no more than 1 °C in a period ranging from 1 hour to several days at a suitable time and in a suitable cycle during the preservation. Therefore, the addition of said temperature elevation step to the above-mentioned method of the present invention for the non-frozen preservation of a food in a temperature zone below the freezing point is desirable in that the non-frozen state is even more stable.

[0037] With the present invention, in order to restore to room temperature a food that has been preserved in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, the food is not heated rapidly, but rather is subjected to a temperature elevation treatment at a gradual temperature elevation rate of 0.01 to 0.5 °C/hour up to the freezing point, and then, from the freezing point up to room temperature, the temperature elevation conditions are set to suitable temperatures of 0°C, 5°C, and 15°C, so that the temperature is elevated in stages at suitable times. In this case, it is also possible for the temperature to be elevated at a relatively high rate from the freezing point to room temperature, and the rate should be suitably set according to the type and properties of the food or the like in question.

[0038] The form of the food is not limited to a solid food (including powders and the like), and the present invention can also be applied to a liquid food, such as alcoholic and non-alcoholic beverages, tea beverages, and drinking water. For example, the method of the present invention can be applied to drinking water to manufacture non-frozen water below the freezing point (below 0 °C). In this case, the impurities in the raw material water can be removed ahead of time by filtering and/or distilling the raw material water by microfilter filtration, precision filtration, ultrafiltration, or another such suitable means, which allows the non-freezing region below the freezing point to be expanded stably and simply. Also, a flow rate of 0.1 to 2000 m/min can be imparted to the raw material water in the course of the cooling step, which allows the formation of ice nuclei and the growth of ice crystals in the raw material water to be inhibited.

[0039] Also, in order to preserve the food more stably in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, that is, to stabilize the supercooled state below the freezing point, it is desirable to add a step in which the food is irradiated with far infrared rays, microwaves, or other such light, and/or is irradiated with static electricity, and/or is vibrated continuously or discontinuously in a temperature zone above the breaking point (the lower limit of the non-freezing region) at a suitable time during preservation and in a suitable cycle. There are no particular restrictions on the treatment conditions, method, or means in the optical irradiation, static electricity irradiation, and/or vibration as long as they allow the non-freezing region below the freezing point to be expanded, and the conditions, method, and equipment should be suitably selected.

[0040] Also, in the present invention, in order to make the cooling more gradual and to prevent damage caused by ice crystals, it is possible to cool to a specific low temperature region a food that has been packaged or covered with a packaging material such as polyethylene or another synthetic resin, Japanese paper or another type of paper, or a biological material; or with a suitable material capable of satisfying the gradual cooling conditions and preventing partial supercooling of the food; or with a packaging material coated with an inner film of glycerol or another such ice nucleation inhibiting substance, a glycoprotein, or gelatin or another such suitable chemical substance that inhibits ice crystal growth; or with a cover film of these substances. When packaging or covering materials such as these are used in the present invention, the expansion of the non-freezing region below the freezing point and even better stabilization of the non-frozen state in said region can be achieved.

[0041] Furthermore, in the present invention, it is possible to preserve a perishable food, especially one composed of an animal or vegetable material, with only the inner cells thereof in a non-frozen state. The above-mentioned slow cooling treatment, which is carried out at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour, can be combined with a rapid freezing treatment, in which the food is frozen at -18°C or lower, for example, from a supercooled state below the freezing point, which makes it easier for the extracellular fluid to freeze, while making it more difficult for the intracellular fluid to freeze, so that it is possible to freeze the outer cells of the food and to preserve the inner cells in a non-frozen state. When a method such as this is employed in the present invention, it is possible to maintain a perishable food, especially fruit, an animal product, seafood, at a high level of freshness and quality.

[0042] This method can be used to advantage in the case of other foods and beverages as a method for instantly freezing, from a supercooled state below the freezing point, water, a beverage (such as coffee, black tea, oolong tea, green tea, fruit juice, and other cooling drinks, or fruit sauce, jam, alcoholic beverages, and the like), a food, that has been preserved in a non-freezing region below the freezing point. When a slow cooling treatment performed at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour is combined with a rapid freezing treatment, together with the addition of ice nuclei (ice crystals or another ice crystal forming substance) to the food, a treatment in which pressure, vibration, or friction is instantaneously released from the vessel side walls, as needed, it is possible to manufacture a frozen product that retains high levels of quality, properties, and so on for a variety of foods and beverages by flash freezing, such as sherbet, popsicles, ice cream, frozen liquors (such as beer, sake, shochu, wine, whiskey, and brandy), chilled tofu,

thinly-sliced raw fish, uncured ham, and fruit.

[0043] It is also possible with the present invention to obtain a high-quality thawed product by pre-thawing a frozen food in a temperature region below the freezing point and elevating the temperature in stages at suitable times. A frozen product can be thawed with suppressed damage to the cells or tissue while the temperature is raised in stages after gradual thawing while the non-frozen components in the frozen food are maintained in a supercooled state (1 to 10 °C below the freezing point).

[0044] As discussed above, the present invention can be utilized favorably as a technique for preserving and processing perishable food (such as agricultural, animal, and marine products); pickles; pickled seafood; meat products; noodles; jams; fish paste; refined sake, beer, and other liquors; table vinegar, fermented soybeans, dairy products, and other such processed foods and fermented foods; animal and plant cells and other such biological tissue; and so on. In addition to the benefit of being able to preserve a perishable food at high levels of freshness and quality, it is also possible to obtain a good aging effect with the above-mentioned processed and fermented foods, without any attendant deterioration in quality, by preserving the food in the non-freezing region below the freezing point, and as a result of said aging effect, the flavor is improved and the quality of the processed or fermented food is even higher.

#### BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0045]

Figure 1 is an explanatory diagram illustrating the results of the Friding treatment of horse mackerel (super CFP preservation (-2°C));

Figure 2 is an explanatory diagram illustrating the results of the Friding treatment of horse mackerel (CFP preservation (-0.5°C)); and

Figure 3 is an explanatory diagram illustrating the results of the Friding treatment of horse mackerel (preservation with ice (0°C to 16°C)).

#### BEST MODE FOR CARRYING OUT THE INVENTION

[0046] The present invention will now be described in specific terms through examples of the present invention, but the present invention is not limited in any way by said examples.

##### Example 1 - Cooling preservation treatment of vegetables in super-low-temperature region (super CFP region)

[0047] A perishable food (lettuce) that had just been harvested was put in a refrigerator and subjected to a cooling treatment by rapid cooling treatment to close to the freezing point (-0.2 °C), then subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of 0.1°C/hour to below the freezing point, and then said perishable food was preserved in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point (-0.2 to -4.0°C). After the perishable food had been preserved for 1 week in said non-freezing region, it was subjected to a temperature elevation treatment at a gradual temperature elevation rate of 0.1 °C/hour up to the freezing point without being heated rapidly, after which the temperature was elevated from the freezing point up to 5 °C. A perishable food (lettuce) that had undergone a cooling treatment by the above-mentioned slow cooling method, and one that had not undergone said cooling treatment were stored for 22 days in a 5°C refrigerator and then examined for the state of preservation of their freshness. The results of this are given in Tables 1 and 2. As is clear from the results in Table 1, the food that was cooled by the above-mentioned slow cooling method had good freshness preservation, appearance, and taste, whereas the food that did not undergo said cooling treatment had markedly diminished freshness, and its appearance and texture were found to be poor. Also, as is clear from the results in Table 2, the vitamin C residual rate was found to be markedly higher after the cooling treatment.

Table 1

	Freshness	Taste	Appearance
Super CFP cooling treatment	+++	+++	+++
No treatment	-	-	-
Notes: 1) Freshness: Extent to which the green color was preserved 2) Taste: Softness on tongue, Crispiness 3) Appearance: Extent of wilting and swelling 4) +++: extremely good; ++: good; +: average; -: somewhat poor; --: poor; ---: extremely poor			



Table 2

	Vitamin C residual rate (%)
Super CFP cooling treatment	95
No treatment	10

Example 2 - Cooling treatment of fruits and vegetables in super-low-temperature region (super CFP region)

[0048] The state of preservation of freshness was examined for a variety of perishable foods (tomato, onion, peas, cauliflower, potato, sweet potato, asparagus, okra, white onion, radish, persimmon, apple, lemon, cherry, Asian pear, strawberry, fig, peach, blueberry, and apricot) in the same manner as in Example 1. Of these, the results for asparagus, okra, and cauliflower are given in Table 3. For each of these, it was found that the same effect as in Example 1 was obtained, just as with the results in Table 3.

Table 3

	Treatment temperature (°C)	Storage period (days)	Appearance	Vitamin C residual rate (%)
Asparagus	-1	14	+++	90
Okra	-1	14	+++	90
Cauliflower	-1	14	+++	85

Note: The evaluation of appearance was the same as in Table 1.

Example 3 - Friging treatment of horse mackerel (round) in super-low-temperature region (super CFP region)

#### (1) Method

[0049] The horse mackerel used in this Example 3 was cultivated horse mackerel. As to the cooling treatment, the perishable food (live horse mackerel) was put into a super CFP container (-2 °C) and into a freezing container (-0.5 °C) and subjected to a cooling treatment by rapid cooling treatment to close to the freezing point (-1.5 °C). This product was then subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of 0.1 °C /hour to below the freezing point, and said perishable food was then preserved in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point (-1.5 to -15.5 °C). After the perishable food had been preserved for 1 week in said non-freezing region, it was subjected to a temperature elevation treatment at a gradual temperature elevation rate of 0.1 °C /hour up to the freezing point without being heated rapidly, after which the temperature was elevated from the freezing point up to 5 °C. A perishable food (live horse mackerel) that had undergone a cooling treatment by the above-mentioned slow cooling method, and one that had been immersed and cooled in an ice water container (+2 °C) were then preserved at temperatures of -2 °C (super CFP group), -0.5 °C (freezing group), and +2 °C (ice water group), and these samples were subjected to a sensory test by a panel of experts and to measurement of the K value (an index of freshness) by a standard method, which were conducted at the start of the experiment and 5, 24, 72, and 192 hours later.

#### (2) Results

[0050] The K values\* for the horse mackerel cooled using the freezing container and super CFP container were lower than that of the horse mackerel cooled in the ice water container, and furthermore, the change in these values was less over the various preservation temperatures and elapsed days of preservation, which meant that the gap between these values and the value for the ice water cooling treatment widened, which makes the difference in freshness more distinct. These results are given in Figures 1 through 3. Meanwhile, the sensory tests revealed that the samples in the super-low temperature treatment group were fresher and higher in quality than those in the ice water treatment group.

[0051] The Friging treatment at a super-low temperature was also investigated for various types of seafood in the same manner as in Example 3, which yielded roughly the same results.

Example 4 - Super CFP preservation and aging of leaf onions

[0052] Leaf onions were put into a refrigerator and subjected to a cooling treatment by rapid cooling treatment to 0

\*K values are standard values calculated by the formula: Inosine and Hypoxanthine/ATP related compounds x 100

°C, after which they were subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which they were cooled at a gradual cooling rate of 0.1°C/hour to the freezing point of -0.8 °C, after which this perishable food was preserved in a non-freezing region of -0.8 to -0.2 °C in a non-frozen state below the freezing point. After the food had been preserved for 2 weeks in this non-freezing region, the temperature was gradually elevated to the freezing point, and the temperature was then elevated from the freezing point to room temperature.

[0053] Observation of the state after 2 weeks revealed that while the vitamin C content in the refrigerated group (control group; preserved at 5 °C) was 6.2 mg%, that of the cooling treatment sample was 27 mg%, and while the appearance of the refrigerated sample showed that part of the sample had rotted and curled, the cooling treatment sample remained as fresh as the day it was picked, resulting in a leaf onion that was sweeter and more flavorful, with a good texture in the mouth.

[0054] The sugar content of the leaf onions prior to the cooling treatment was 2.0%, and while the sugar content of the leaf onions in the refrigerated group decreased to 1.2% after 2 weeks, that of the samples in the cooling treatment group increased to 3.3%. The free amino acid content was measured, which revealed that the content of sweet free amino acids (aspartic acid, threonine, serine, and glutamic acid) increased, while the content of bitter free amino acids (valine, isoleucine, and lysine) decreased, so that the onion tasted like that of a winter crop. As above, when leaf onions were preserved in a super CFP region, a high degree of freshness was preserved and the flavor of a winter crop was imparted.

#### Example 5 - Preservation and aging of tuna

[0055] Sliced tuna was put into a refrigerator and subjected to a rapid cooling treatment down to -0.5 °C, after which it was subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of 0.1 °C/hour from -0.5 °C to the freezing point, after which it was preserved for 1 week in the non-freezing region (-2.5 to -3.5°C) below the freezing point (-1.7°C). After the food had been preserved for 1 week in this non-freezing region, its temperature was gradually elevated to the freezing point, and its temperature was then elevated to 5°C. Tables 4 and 5 show the results of examining the preservation of freshness of the tuna and the aging effect after the cooling treatment. The tuna that underwent the cooling treatment was compared with tuna from a control group that had been stored at 5 °C, which revealed that the K value (an index of freshness) and the sweet free amino acid content were higher in the former.

Table 4

Preservation of tuna freshness				
	K value (%)			
	Start	3 days	5 days	7 days
Control group tuna (stored at 5°C)		19.2	27.4	39.0
Cooling treatment tuna	4.1	5.3	6.1	7.4

Table 5

Tuna aging effect (third day) from standpoint of free amino acid content		
	Content out of total free amino acids (%)	
	Aspartic acid	Glutamic acid
Before treatment	1.3	7.3
Control group tuna (stored at 5°C)	1.2	5.4
Cooling treatment tuna	2.2	11.5

#### Example 6 Aging of fermented soybeans

[0056] Washed and soaked round soybeans were boiled under pressure, and soybean-fermenting bacteria were added, after which the beans were fermented at 40 to 50 °C. The resulting fermented soybeans were rapidly cooled to -2.5 °C, then gradually cooled to the freezing point of -3.1 °C at a rate of 0.08°C/hour, then preserved and aged for 10 days in the non-freezing region of -4.0 to -4.5 °C below the freezing point. The temperature was then gradually elevated to the freezing point, then elevated to 3 °C, whereupon there was a reduction in the distinctive odor of fermented soybeans, and the product was more flavorful. Table 6 shows the results of analyzing the components of the

fermented soybeans.

Table 6

Component	Cooling treatment fermented soybeans	Ordinary fermented soybeans
Insoluble proteins	30.2%	11.3%
Free amino acids	6.3%	2.1%
Ammonia	3.4%	12.0%

[0057] As is clear from the analysis results in Table 6, the cooling treatment increases the content of free amino acids and decreases the content of ammonia.

Example 7 - Cooling treatment of drinking water in super-low temperature region (super CFP region)

[0058] Drinking water was put into a refrigerator and subjected to a cooling treatment by rapid cooling treatment to close to the freezing point ( $-2.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), after which it was subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of  $0.2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{hour}$  down to the freezing point under six sets of conditions: just as it was, pressurization of  $0.1$  to  $10\text{ kg/cm}^2$ , far infrared irradiation of  $30$  to  $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , microwave irradiation of  $500$  to  $5000\text{ MHz}$ , a suitable amount of static electricity irradiation, and vibration at  $1$  to  $20\text{ KHz}$ . This drinking water was preserved in a non-frozen state in the non-freezing region below the freezing point ( $-2.8$  to  $-17.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to manufacture non-frozen drinking water below the freezing point. As a result, it was found that the introduction of the water into the non-freezing region was easier and more stable when the steps in which pressure, optical irradiation, and vibration were imparted were added than when said steps were not added.

Example 8 - Cooling treatment of beverage (beer) in super-low temperature region (super CFP region)

[0059] A beverage (beer) was put into a refrigerator and subjected to a cooling treatment by rapid cooling treatment to close to the freezing point ( $-2.8^{\circ}\text{C}$ ), after which it was subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of  $0.01$  to  $0.5^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{hour}$  down to the freezing point under six sets of conditions: just as it was, pressurization of  $0.1$  to  $10\text{ kg/cm}^2$ , far infrared irradiation of  $30$  to  $100\text{ }\mu\text{m}$ , microwave irradiation of  $500$  to  $5000\text{ MHz}$ , a suitable amount of static electricity irradiation, and vibration at  $1$  to  $20\text{ KHz}$ . This beverage (beer) was preserved in a non-frozen state in the non-freezing region below the freezing point ( $-2.8$  to  $-17.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) to manufacture a non-frozen beverage (beer) below the freezing point. As a result, it was found that the introduction of the beverage into the non-freezing region was easier and more stable when the steps in which pressure, optical irradiation, and vibration were imparted were added than when said steps were not added.

Example 9 - Cooling treatment of meat product (sliced beef) in super-low temperature region (super CFP region)

[0060] Sliced beef was wrapped in a packaging material made of Japanese paper and put into a refrigerator, where it was subjected to a cooling treatment by rapid cooling treatment to  $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after which it was subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of  $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{hour}$  down to between the freezing point and  $-0.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after which it was preserved for  $1$  week in the non-freezing region ( $-1.7$  to  $-18.0^{\circ}\text{C}$ ) below the freezing point, which yielded a non-frozen meat product below the freezing point ( $-1.7^{\circ}\text{C}$ ). After the food had been preserved for  $1$  week in this non-freezing region, its temperature was gradually elevated to the freezing point, and its temperature was then elevated to  $5^{\circ}\text{C}$ . It was found that the meat product thus obtained had reached a higher level of curing than a conventional product. The results were more or less the same when the food was covered or wrapped with polyethylene, glycerol, glycoprotein, gelatin.

Example 10 - Cooling treatment of fruit in super-low temperature region (super CFP region)

[0061] Fruit (Asian pears) was put into a refrigerator and subjected to a rapid cooling treatment down to  $0^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after which it was subjected to a slow cooling treatment in which it was cooled at a gradual cooling rate of  $0.1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{hour}$  down to the freezing point of  $-1.5^{\circ}\text{C}$ , after which this perishable food was preserved in the non-freezing region of  $-2.2$  to  $-15.0^{\circ}\text{C}$  below the freezing point. After the fruit had been preserved for  $2$  weeks in this non-freezing region and put into a supercooled state, it was subjected to a freezing treatment below  $-18^{\circ}\text{C}$ , which cause the free water to move from the intracellular fluid to the extracellular fluid, resulting in the simultaneous dilution of the extracellular fluid and concentration of the intracellular fluid, which made it easier for the extracellular fluid to freeze and, conversely, made

it more difficult for the intracellular fluid to freeze, thus yielding a new type of fruit product in which the intracellular fluid was preserved in a non-frozen state.

[0062] Using the above cooling treatment method, beverages (alcoholic beverages, coffee, soft drinks, and so on), thinly sliced raw fish, uncured ham, fruit, tofu, were similarly subjected to a cooling treatment, which yielded the following results. With beverages, when they were frozen from a supercooled state of 1 to 10°C below the freezing point, fine ice crystals formed immediately, resulting in a new type of smooth, sherbet-like food that melted nicely in the mouth. Meanwhile, in the case of thinly sliced raw fish, uncured ham, and fruit, for which a cool taste and the texture of ice crystals is an important condition, when these foods were frozen from a supercooled state 3 to 10°C below the freezing point, the products were higher in quality than the products of a conventional method, with finer ice crystals, better melting in the mouth, and a milder taste. Also, this higher quality was preserved when these products were thawed. In the case of dried tofu (called Koya tofu in the Kansai region), firm tofu is put into a supercooled state close to 10°C below the freezing point by a slow cooling treatment, and ice nuclei (ice crystals) are added, after which the tofu is frozen to freeze and modify the proteins, thus creating a spongy form, after which (in a conventional method, the tofu is flash-frozen at close to -20°C, after which it is stored under refrigeration for about 3 weeks) the tofu is thawed, drained, and dried. The dried tofu thus obtained is fine, with an extremely good texture and flavor.

#### INDUSTRIAL APPLICABILITY

[0063] As discussed in detail above, the present invention is a method for preserving perishable food (such as vegetables, fruits, meats, and seafood) for an extended period in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point, and relates to a method for preserving perishable food comprises relatively rapidly cooling the perishable food (within from 1 to 30 minutes or a few hours) from room temperature to close to its freezing point, and then slowly cooling the food at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5 °C/hour to below the freezing point. The present invention yields the following merits.

- (1) Vegetables, fruits, seafood, and other such perishable foods can be preserved at a high level of freshness.
- (2) The decrease in freshness of a perishable food that inevitably occurs immediately after its harvest can be effectively suppressed.
- (3) When a perishable food that has been treated by the method of the present invention for preserving a perishable food is combined with an ordinary low-temperature distribution and transportation means, a perishable food of high freshness and quality can be supplied to the site of the consumer without any decrease in the freshness immediately after harvest.
- (4) A perishable food that has been treated by the method of the present invention for preserving a perishable food lasts for a long time at the consumption stage, and the rapid deterioration in quality at the consumption stage seen with conventional products can be suppressed.
- (5) New types of frozen products not available in the past can be manufactured.

#### **Claims**

1. A method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point of said food, which comprises rapidly cooling the food from room temperature to close to said freezing point, and then slowly cooling the food at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour to below said freezing point to keep the food in the non-frozen state in a low temperature zone 0.1 to 10°C below said freezing point.
2. A method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point of said food according to claim 1, wherein the method comprises elevating the temperature of the food to said freezing point or to 0.5 to 1.0°C over said freezing point at a predetermined time and in a predetermined cycle.
3. A method for elevating to room temperature the temperature of the food kept in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point by the method defined in claim 1, which comprises elevating the temperature of the food at a gradual temperature elevation rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour to close to the freezing point, and then, elevating the temperature of the food from the freezing point of the food to room temperature.
4. A method for manufacturing non-frozen water in a temperature zone below the freezing point thereof by the method defined in claim 1, wherein the water is pretreated by means of a microfilter to remove impurities in the water.
5. A method for manufacturing food kept in a non-frozen state below the freezing point thereof by the method defined

in claim 1, wherein the food is cooled by means of a slow cooling treatment at a gradual cooling rate of 0.01 to 0.5°C/hour under predetermined pressurization conditions.

- 5 6. A method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point thereof according to claim 1, which comprises irradiating the food with far infrared rays, microwaves or static electricity, and optionally vibrating the food in a temperature zone above a breaking point of a supercooled state of the food at a predetermined time and in a predetermined cycle to stabilize the supercooled state below the freezing point.
- 10 7. A method for keeping a non-frozen state of a food in a temperature region below the freezing point thereof according to claim 1, wherein the food packaged or covered with a packaging material of a synthetic resin, paper or a biological material; or with the packaging material coated with glycerol as ice nucleation inhibiting substance, a glycoprotein, or gelatine as ice crystal growth inhibiting substance; or with a cover film of these substances, is cooled in a specific low temperature region.
- 15 8. A method for keeping a non-frozen state of only inner cells of a food of an animal or vegetable material below the freezing point thereof, which comprises adopting the food kept in a non-frozen state by the method defined in claim 1, and breaking a supercooled state of the food by rapid freezing treatment below the freezing point to obtain the outer cells of the food frozen, and the inner cells in a non-frozen state.
- 20 9. A method for manufacturing a frozen food from a food kept in a non-frozen state in a non-freezing region below the freezing point thereof, which comprises adopting the food kept in a non-frozen state by the method defined in claim 1, and breaking a supercooled state of the food by rapid freezing treatment below the freezing point to obtain the food frozen.

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#### Patentansprüche

- 30 1. Verfahren zum Halten eines gefrierfreien Zustands eines Lebensmittels in Temperaturbereich unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts des Lebensmittels, welches Verfahren umfasst: schnelles Kühlen des Lebensmittels von Raumtemperatur bis nahe an den Gefrierpunkt; und danach langsames Kühlen des Lebensmittels bei einer schrittweisen Kühlgeschwindigkeit von 0,01° bis 0,5°C/h bis unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts, um das Lebensmittel in dem gefrierfreien Zustand in einem Niedertemperaturbereich 0,1° bis 10°C unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts zu halten.
- 35 2. Verfahren zum Halten eines gefrierfreien Zustands eines Lebensmittels im Temperaturbereich unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts des Lebensmittels nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Verfahren umfasst: Erhöhen der Temperatur des Lebensmittels auf den Gefrierpunkt oder bis 0,5° bis 1,0°C oberhalb des Gefrierpunkts zu einem vorbestimmten Zeitpunkt und in einem vorbestimmten Zyklus.
- 40 3. Verfahren zum Erhöhen der Temperatur des Lebensmittel auf Raumtemperatur, das in einem gefrierfreien Zustand in einem nichtgefrierenden Bereich unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts gehalten wird nach dem Verfahren, wie unter Anspruch 1 festgelegt, welches Verfahren umfasst: Erhöhen der Temperatur des Lebensmittels mit einer schrittweisen Temperaturerhöhungsgeschwindigkeit von 0,01°C/h bis 0,5°C/h bis nahe an den Gefrierpunkt; und danach Erhöhen der Temperatur des Lebensmittels vom Gefrierpunkt des Lebensmittel auf Raumtemperatur.
- 45 4. Verfahren zum Herstellen von nichtgefrorenem Wasser in einem Temperaturbereich unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts nach dem Verfahren von Anspruch 1, wobei das Wasser mit Hilfe eines Mikrofilters zum Entfernen von Verunreinigungen in dem Wasser vorbehandelt wird.
- 50 5. Verfahren zum Herstellen von Lebensmittel, die in einem gefrierfreien Zustand unterhalb ihres Gefrierpunktes gehalten werden, nach dem Verfahren nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Lebensmittel durch eine langsame Kühlbehandlung bei einer schrittweisen Kühlgeschwindigkeit von 0,01° bis 0,5°C/h unter vorbestimmten Druckbedingungen gekühlt wird.
- 55 6. Verfahren zum Halten eines gefrierfreien Zustands eines Lebensmittels in einem Temperaturbereich unterhalb seines Gefrierpunkts nach Anspruch 1, welches Verfahren umfasst: Bestrahlen des Lebensmittels mit Strahlung im fernen Infrarot, mit Mikrowellen oder durch statische Elektrizität und wahlweise Vibrieren des Lebensmittels in einem Temperaturbereich oberhalb des Berstpunktes eines unterkühlten Zustands des Lebensmittels für eine vorbestimmte Zeit und in einem vorbestimmten Zyklus, um den unterkühlten Zustand unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts zu

stabilisieren.

- 5 7. Verfahren zum Halten eines gefrierfreien Zustands eines Lebensmittels in einem Temperaturbereich unterhalb seines Gefrierpunkts nach Anspruch 1, wobei das Lebensmittel, das verpackt oder überzogen ist mit einem Verpackungsmittel aus einem synthetischen Harz, aus Papier oder einem biologischen Material; oder mit einem Verpackungsmittel, das beschichtet ist mit Glycerin als einer für die Eiskristallkeimbildung hemmenden Substanz, einem Glykoprotein oder Gelatine als einer das Eiskristallwachstum hemmenden Substanz; oder mit einer Abdeckfolie aus diesen Substanzen; auf einen speziellen Niedertemperaturbereich gekühlt wird.
- 10 8. Verfahren zum Halten eines gefrierfreien Zustands von lediglich inneren Zellen eines Lebensmittels aus tierischer oder pflanzlicher Herkunft unterhalb seines Gefrierpunkts, welches Verfahren umfasst: Übernehmen des Lebensmittels, das nach dem Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 in einem gefrierfreien Zustand gehalten wird, und Unterbrechen eines unterkühlten Zustands des Lebensmittels durch eine schnelle Gefrierbehandlung unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts, um die äußeren Zellen des Lebensmittels in einem gefrorenen und die inneren Zellen in einem gefrierfreien Zustand zu erhalten.
- 15 9. Verfahren zum Herstellen eines gefrorenen Lebensmittels aus einem Lebensmittel, das in einem gefrierfreien Zustand in einem Bereich unterhalb seines Gefrierpunkts gehalten wurde, welches Verfahren umfasst: Übernehmen des Lebensmittels, das in einem gefrierfreien Zustand nach dem Verfahren nach Anspruch 1 gehalten wurde, und Unterbrechen eines unterkühlten Zustands des Lebensmittels durch eine schnelle Gefrierbehandlung unterhalb des Gefrierpunkts, um das Lebensmittel gefroren zu erhalten.
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#### Revendications

- 25 1. Procédé pour conserver un état non congelé d'un aliment dans une plage de température inférieure au point de congélation dudit aliment, qui comprend le refroidissement rapide de l'aliment de la température ambiante à une température proche dudit point de congélation, et ensuite le refroidissement lent de l'aliment à une vitesse de refroidissement graduelle de 0,01 à 0,5°C/heure à une température sous ledit point de congélation pour garder l'aliment dans un état non congelé dans une zone de température basse de 0,1 à 10°C sous ledit point de congélation.
- 30 2. Procédé pour conserver un état non congelé d'un aliment dans une plage de température sous le point de congélation dudit aliment selon la revendication 1, dans lequel le procédé comprend l'élévation de la température de l'aliment audit point de congélation ou à 0,5 à 1,0°C au-dessus dudit point de congélation à un moment prédéterminé et dans un cycle prédéterminé.
- 35 3. Procédé pour élever à la température ambiante la température de l'aliment gardé dans un état non congelé dans une plage de non-congélation sous le point de congélation par le procédé défini dans la revendication 1, qui comprend l'élévation de la température de l'aliment à une vitesse d'élévation de la température graduelle de 0,01 à 0,5°C/heure à une température proche du point de congélation, et ensuite l'élévation de la température de l'aliment du point de congélation de l'aliment à la température ambiante.
- 40 4. Procédé pour fabriquer de l'eau non congelée dans une plage de température sous le point de congélation de celle-ci par le procédé défini dans la revendication 1, dans lequel l'eau est prétraitée au moyen d'un microfiltre pour éliminer les impuretés dans l'eau.
- 45 5. Procédé pour fabriquer un aliment conservé dans un état non congelé sous le point de congélation de celui-ci au moyen du procédé défini dans la revendication 1, dans lequel l'aliment est refroidi au moyen d'un traitement de refroidissement lent à une vitesse de refroidissement graduelle de 0,01 à 0,5°C/heure sous des conditions de pressurisation prédéterminées.
- 50 6. Procédé pour conserver un état non congelé d'un aliment dans une plage de température sous le point de congélation de celui-ci selon la revendication 1, qui comprend l'irradiation de l'aliment avec des rayons infrarouges lointains, des micro-ondes ou de l'électricité statique, et facultativement la vibration de l'aliment dans une plage de température au-dessus du point de rupture d'un état de sous-refroidissement de l'aliment à un moment prédéterminé et dans un cycle prédéterminé pour stabiliser l'état de sous-refroidissement sous le point de congélation.
- 55

7. Procédé pour conserver un état non congelé d'un aliment dans une plage de température sous le point de congélation de celui-ci selon la revendication 1, dans lequel l'aliment, emballé ou recouvert d'un matériau d'emballage d'une résine synthétique, de papier ou d'un matériau biologique ; ou avec le matériau d'emballage enduit de glycérol comme substance inhibant la nucléation de la glace, une glycoprotéine ou de la gélatine comme substance inhibant la croissance du cristal de glace ; ou avec un film de couverture de ces substances, est refroidi dans une plage de température basse spécifique.
8. Procédé pour conserver un état non congelé uniquement des cellules internes d'un aliment d'une matière animale ou végétale sous le point de congélation de celle-ci, qui comprend l'adoption de l'aliment gardé dans un état non congelé par le procédé défini dans la revendication 1, et la rupture d'un état de sous-refroidissement de l'aliment par traitement de congélation rapide sous le point de congélation pour obtenir les cellules externes de l'aliment dans un état congelé et les cellules internes dans un état non congelé.
9. Procédé pour fabriquer un aliment congelé à partir d'un aliment gardé dans un état non congelé dans une plage de non-congélation sous le point de congélation de celui-ci, qui comprend l'adoption de l'aliment gardé dans un état non congelé par le procédé défini dans la revendication 1 et la rupture d'un état de sous-refroidissement de l'aliment par traitement de congélation rapide sous le point de congélation pour obtenir l'aliment congelé.

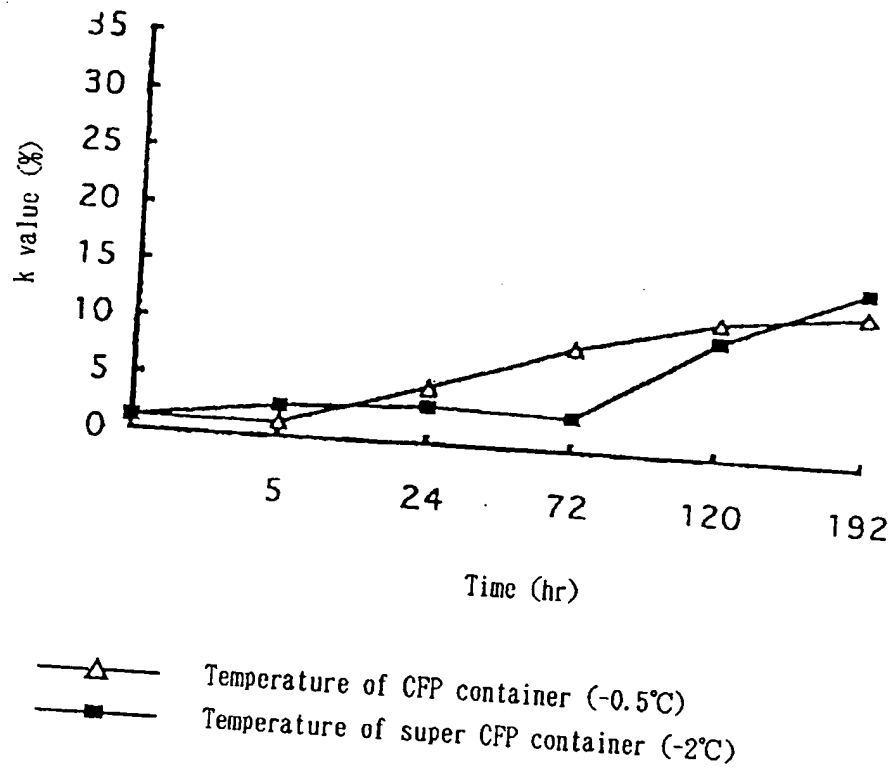


Fig. 1



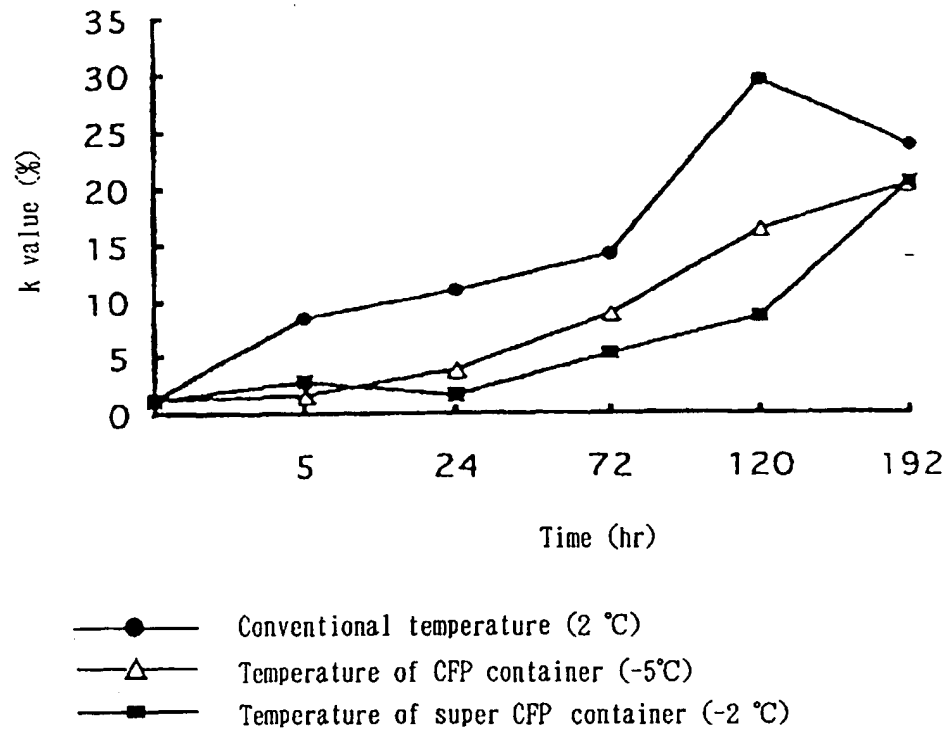


Fig. 2

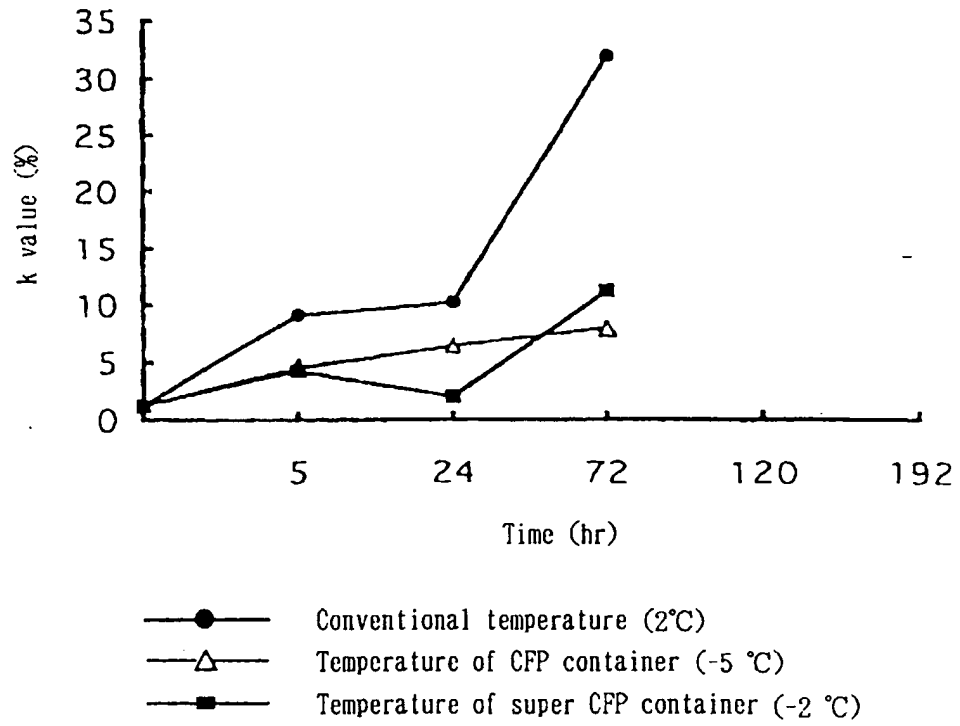


Fig. 3